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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

Activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23. It contains a summary of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and to help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institute activities.

2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.

3. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2013 by the institutes, has been prepared by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243, and it contains contributions from the institutes.

4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations focal point for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, chaired two coordination meetings of the network in 2013. The first meeting was held in connection with the twenty-second session of the Commission, while the second meeting was hosted by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Courmayeur, Italy.

II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

5. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of the Institute has submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2013 (E/CN.15/2014/18).

III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. The Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is a regional institute established in 1962 by agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. Its aim is to promote the sound development of criminal justice systems and mutual cooperation in crime

prevention. During 2013, the Institute conducted the following training courses and seminars:

(a) The 153rd international senior seminar (9 January to 8 February): 22 senior criminal justice officials discussed the treatment of female offenders in the 13 participating countries;

(b) The 154th international training course (21 May to 28 June): a course entitled "Stress management of correctional personnel: enhancing the capacity of mid-level staff" brought together 19 criminal justice officials from nine countries;

(c) The 155th international training course (21 August to 27 September): 22 participants from eleven countries engaged in in-depth discussions on the effective collection and utilization of evidence in criminal cases with the Institute's faculty and visiting experts and formulated practical solutions to be applied in their countries;

(d) The sixteenth training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (6 October to 13 November): 25 participants from twelve countries discussed the status of corruption and related acts in their countries, as well as related challenges with regard to investigation, prosecution and adjudication and emphasized the importance of the implementation of the Convention;

(e) The thirteenth training course on the treatment system for juvenile delinquents in Kenya (30 January to 22 February): eleven participants from juvenile justice agencies were exposed to theories and practices with regard to "through-care" and what is required to treat juveniles in the juvenile justice system. At the end of the course, the participants prepared training materials on "through-care" for childcare and protection officers in Kenya;

(f) The ninth seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia (27 February to 14 March): twelve participants from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan examined anti-corruption measures under the theme "Addressing corruption which hinders countermeasures for drug offences and other crimes, especially ethics and codes of conduct for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials".

7. From 3 to 5 December 2013, the Institute hosted the seventh regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries in Kuala Lumpur. Eighteen participants representing 10 countries attended the seminar. Experts gave presentations on the theme "Enhancing investigative ability in corruption cases", and participants discussed the importance of international cooperation and best practices in responding to corruption.

8. From 22 July to 23 August, the Institute dispatched a professor to provide technical assistance to Kenya on its juvenile justice system, in coordination with Kenya's national project for capacity-building of childcare and protection officers. The professor participated in the terminal evaluation of the project, made a presentation on the 20-year history of the Institute's support to Kenya's juvenile justice system, delivered a lecture on information sharing in the Japanese juvenile justice system and assisted in the preparation of guidelines on "through-care" and aftercare for the children in statutory institutions. The guidelines were approved by the Director of Children's Services, the Director of Probation and Aftercare Services

and the Commissioner General of Prison Service, and were shared with senior childcare and protection officers through a symposium on "through-care" and aftercare for the children in the juvenile justice system.

9. The Institute also issued several publications containing material from the various training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (Nos. 140-142), the *Resource Material Series* (Nos. 89-91) and the report of the sixth regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries.

B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

10. In 2013, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following activities:

(a) The Institute submitted the final report on compliance with the Santiago Guidelines on Victim and Witness Protection at the twenty-first General Assembly of Latin American Prosecutorial Agencies in Ecuador, jointly with the prosecutorial agency of the government of the city of Buenos Aires;

(b) In Mexico, assistance was provided to the National Congress on challenges and repercussions of the General Victims Law;

(c) The publication *Access to Justice and Human Rights* by the Institute and the prosecutorial agency of the government of the city of Buenos Aires, was presented in Argentina;

(d) The Institute, together with the UNODC Regional Office for Central America and the Caribbean in Panama, provided training to 25 members of the Police Intelligence Unit of Costa Rica's Judicial Investigations Agency, and advisory services were provided for the preparation of the regulations to law No. 9095 against trafficking in human beings. Advisory services were also provided to Honduras in the preparation of a geographic-strategic mapping project on human trafficking. The document entitled "Procedural preconditions in realizing the right to effective remedies; restitution, recovery and compensation: the case of Costa Rica" was presented by the Institute in Chile to the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children;

(e) The Institute conducted a number of actions, in collaboration with the Justice and Gender Foundation, including the following:

(i) The preparation of indicators to measure due diligence in criminal justice in cases of gender violence;

(ii) The organization of the second meeting of public defenders on the penitentiary systems and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), held in San José from 30 July to 1 August 2013;

(iii) The organization of the first meeting on criminal justice systems for gender justice held in San José from 30 July to 1 August 2013;

(iv) The development of virtual courses on criminal justice with a gender focus for Latin America in May and September 2013;

(v) The production of a documentary, entitled "Femicide, passion or control", that analyses the responsibility of the media in criminal proceedings;

(vi) The development of a course on "Disability and the prison system" on 4 November 2013;

(vii) Cross-insertion of the gender focus in the Training School of the Attorney General's Department of El Salvador in June and November;

(viii) The organization, together with the Office of the Public Defender of Paraguay, of a regional seminar on the application of the Brasilia Rules from 14 to 17 October 2013;

(ix) Assistance was provided to the Government of El Salvador in developing a bill for the control of public events to prevent violence in May-September 2013;

(x) The organization of a campaign for the prevention of gender violence in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras in January-December 2013;

(f) In the field of juvenile justice, the Institute provided training and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, defence attorneys and prison staff in Argentina, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay;

(g) The Institute provided training and technical assistance in addressing issues related to prisons, overpopulation and torture, to the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. The Institute also took part in working group meetings to revise the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

(h) Professionals from Argentina, Chile, Italy and Spain were welcomed under the internship programme of the Institute;

(i) Several publications were produced in 2013, on the basis of the projects mentioned above. In addition, the Institute's documentation centre responded to inquiries from Latin America, the Caribbean and other regions. The website (www.ilanud.or.cr) has become a valuable regional digital library.

C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

11. In 2013, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), conducted the following activities:

(a) The Institute continued its work on the *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics* and a project on developing European statistics on non-custodial sanctions (DECODEUR), in addition to continuing to serve as a partner in the New European Crimes and Trust-based Policy (FIDUCIA) project. In addition, the project to enhance efforts in the Baltic Sea region to address trafficking for forced labour (ADSTRINGO) has continued. The Institute also participated in a project in Poland on the direct and indirect costs to society caused by violence;

(b) At the request of UNODC, the Institute initiated two new projects: the preparation of a guide on self-assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the development of an inventory of anti-corruption projects;

(c) Among the projects completed in 2013 were studies on activities for the collection of international data on gender-based violence across the European Union, on security in Finnish prisons and aftercare (Stage III), and on capacity-building and female prisoners with a history of violence and abuse (STRONG);

(d) In 2013, the Institute published volume No. 75 in the HEUNI publication series, entitled *Exploitation of Migrant Workers in Finland, Sweden, Estonia and Lithuania: Uncovering the Links between Recruitment, Irregular Employment Practices and Labour Trafficking*;

(e) In 2013, the Institute continued to coordinate many of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, including the preparations of the workshops at the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Institute is also, together with UNODC, coordinating preparations for the workshops to be held at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015. In particular, the Institute is responsible for the organization of workshop 2 of the Thirteenth Congress, on "Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, mutual legal assistance and in the effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims".

D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

12. In 2013, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders implemented the following activities:

(a) Research-based articles for the third edition of the *African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice* have been processed;

(b) The Institute is processing several research requests. Nigeria has requested assistance on capacity-building for the rehabilitation of trafficking victims. Malawi has requested assistance on issues related to trafficking in persons, alternative sentencing and forensic investigations. South Sudan has requested assistance on prison reform and resource mobilization, and a needs assessment has been discussed with the relevant authorities. The Institute has also provided an initial report to the authorities, following a request from Cameroon regarding a situational analysis of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea region;

(c) The Institute has initiated discussions with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the United States of America, UNODC and the African Union, on joint research projects, with the view to addressing Africa's drug problem;

(d) In 2013, funding challenges affected the following projects:

(i) A study on the illicit drug situation in Africa has been only partially completed, and a report is being printed;

(ii) An evaluation of the post-revolution criminal justice (alternative dispute resolution) system in Rwanda;

(iii) An assessment of the efficacy of sharia law on crime prevention;

(e) The African Union Commission, in conjunction with the Institute and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the United States, together with the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, organized a technical consultative meeting on drug use, prevention and treatment programmes in Kampala from 18 to 20 February 2013. The meeting was attended by representatives of national drug control agencies from 38 countries;

(f) The Institute, the African Centre of Excellence for Information Ethics of the University of Pretoria and the African Centre for Cyberlaw and Cybercrime Prevention, collaborated in organizing training workshops against cyberscams, identity theft and other e-mail fraud. The workshops were held in Kenya, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Furthermore, a training workshop on effective cybercrime legislation in East Africa was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania;

(g) The Institute organized a workshop for government departments responsible for the protection of the environment of Uganda, at which challenges and strategies for practical intervention for improved environmental management were discussed;

(h) The Institute, in conjunction with the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies of the University of Westminster of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, organized a workshop for law students at Uganda universities on mitigation in capital sentences;

(i) The Institute hosted a delegation from the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to strengthen bilateral cooperation within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The Director of the Division of Treaty Affairs of UNODC participated as a keynote speaker in the environmental crime workshop;

(j) Throughout 2013, the Institute consulted Kampala-based diplomatic missions with a view to identifying mutual concerns. The Institute is exploring the development of a project on alternative dispute resolution in Africa based on indigenous mechanisms for sustained stability in the region;

(k) The Economic Commission for Africa provided financial and technical support to the Institute and undertook a needs assessment, with a view to developing concrete recommendations to address resource deficiencies. The report is expected to be released by January 2014;

(l) In March 2013, the Government of Uganda issued a deed for the land occupied by the Institute, thus paving way for the mobilization of donor support for the development of the centre of excellence for crime prevention and criminal justice.

E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

13. The mission of the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is the promotion of the rule of law, human rights, democracy and good governance through local, national and international efforts. In 2013, the Centre carried out the following activities:

(a) The Centre developed for UNODC a guidance note for UNODC staff entitled "Gender mainstreaming in the work of UNODC". The purpose of the note is to assist UNODC staff in effectively integrating a gender perspective into all aspects of their work, from planning strategic tools, developing normative standards, designing and delivering thematic and regional programmes and working through the project cycle;

(b) The Centre contributed to the development of the UNODC draft handbook on "Effective prosecution responses to violence against women and girls" by participating in the meeting organized by UNODC and the Thailand Institute of Justice, held in Bangkok in April 2013. A Centre associate was engaged to draft and finalize the handbook with the inputs from the meeting;

(c) The Centre supported the development of the blueprint of action and implementation plan for the criminal justice system to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. A Centre associate prepared a discussion guide for the meeting sponsored by UNODC and the Thailand Institute of Justice, which was held in Bangkok in June 2013. The Centre associate drafted the blueprint for action following the meeting;

(d) The Centre supported the development of the UNODC handbook entitled *The United Nations Convention against Corruption: A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events*. A Centre senior associate was involved in the drafting of the report launched at the fifth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention against Corruption, held in Panama City in November 2013;

(e) The Centre contributed to the drafting of *Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims: Model Law and Related Commentary*, which was released by UNODC in November 2013;

(f) The Centre contributed to the UNODC *Handbook on Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding in Prisons*. A Centre associate and senior associate participated in the expert group where the document was reviewed;

(g) The Centre participated in the expert group meeting held in Vienna in October to review the draft updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. A senior associate of the Centre drafted a proposal for consideration by the expert group and worked on the accompanying commentary;

(h) The Centre assisted in the preparation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network workshop held during the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice, at which workshop it presented a paper entitled "Effect, issues and challenges for victims of crime that have a significant impact on the environment".

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

14. The Australian Institute of Criminology is Australia's national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. It carried out the following research activities in 2013:

(a) As part of the Institute's ongoing programme of research on trafficking in persons and slavery, the Institute produced a report profiling offenders convicted in Australia and three reports on trafficking in persons in Indonesia, based on data from the International Organization for Migration. A report on forced and servile marriage in the context of human trafficking was also produced;

(b) As part of the Institute's programme of work on financial crime, it published reports on organized crime and public sector corruption and on experiences of consumer fraud in Australia;

(c) Research was developed in relation to cybercrime, with a report published on threats to small businesses arising from cloud computing;

(d) A report on the mental health of offenders was published, based on data collected as part of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) programme, which collects drug abuse information from approximately 3,000 police detainees;

(e) A series of reports on crime prevention were published during 2013. These included reports on evaluating large-scale community crime prevention programmes, designing products in a way that discourages crime, a review of effective crime prevention interventions, and a study on targeting crime prevention activity at the most prolific offenders. Training on designing crime prevention projects was also delivered during the year.

15. The Institute also undertook research on issues associated with the work of criminal justice agencies, including studies of court-based programmes, bail and remand of young people, and the use of bonds and suspended sentences.

16. The Institute continued to administer a series of criminal justice-related monitoring programmes that report on an annual or biennial basis. These include monitoring programmes associated with armed robbery, deaths in custody, fraud experienced by the Government of Australia, homicide and police custody.

17. The Institute, through its criminology research grants, supports the wider criminological research community in the conduct of research. This year, the Institute published research funded under this grant programme on diversion schemes for youth from remote aboriginal communities, the profiling of hoax calls and suspicious fires, recidivism associated with suspended sentences and an analysis of the supervision skills of juvenile justice workers.

18. The Institute continues to develop its dissemination strategy, with increasing use of Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube (see the Criminology TV web page). During 2013, the Institute delivered occasional seminars on a range of topics including strategies for covert web searching, payment by results, the role of communication

in counter-terrorism, burglary, corrections and alternative dispute resolution. The Institute hosted three major conferences on youth justice, international serious and organized crime, and child abuse and neglect.

G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

19. In 2013, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences carried out the following activities:

(a) The Institute submitted to the International Commission of Inquiry on Libya, established by the Human Rights Council, a report on the history and context of the recent conflict in Libya, and provided a chronology and assessment of events. Subsequently, the Institute project on protecting human rights in North Africa issued the publication *Libya: From Repression to Revolution*;

(b) As a result of the success of its technical assistance programme in support of the justice and law enforcement sectors in Bahrain on the international protection of human rights, implemented in 2012, the Institute extended its agreement with the Government of Bahrain in order to increase the number of Bahraini justice practitioners who would benefit from the lessons learned and the practical experiences acquired during the programme. During two sessions conducted in 2013, the Institute trained judges, prosecutors, investigators, and law enforcement and police officers and organized a study tour of international judicial institutions;

(c) Sixty-five experts in the field of international law, high-level United Nations and government officials, and presidents and prosecutors of the international tribunals participated in the Meeting of Experts on the Establishment of Principles and Best Practices for International and National Commissions of Inquiry at the seat of the Institute, in Siracusa, Italy, from 14 to 17 March 2013. They discussed the need for comprehensive reform within the United Nations system of human rights fact-finding and the need for the establishment of guidelines to ensure that such commissions are fair, objective and independent. The guidelines were published under the title "Siracusa guidelines for international, regional and national fact-finding bodies";

(d) The American Bar Association Center for Human Rights and the Institute convened a summit of international organizations and experts to discuss the formation of an unprecedented international consortium for the enhancement of the capacity of the International Criminal Court, with an immediate focus on judicial engagements;

(e) A workshop on financial investigations and recovering stolen assets, co-organized with the Basel Institute on Governance and UNODC, was attended by 19 trainees from the Middle East and North Africa. The purpose of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of their key law enforcement agencies in analysing, investigating and prosecuting international corruption cases;

(f) In its capacity as partner of the consortium implementing the European Union-funded project for building the capacity of the Lebanese judiciary, the Institute selected international experts to support the Lebanese justice in its

endeavours for modernization and to increase the efficiency, credibility and capacity of its judiciary system;

(g) The 107 graduate students, young attorneys, researchers and junior officers of non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations from 44 different countries who attended the Institute's thirteenth Specialization Course for Young Penalists were trained on the future of international criminal law in the era of globalization.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

20. In 2013, the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, which is the scientific branch of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, conducted the following activities:

(a) The organization of specialized training courses on transnational organized crime, countering terrorism, justice restoration, crime prevention and criminal justice. For instance, the Institute held one training course on border management and protection, as well as a course on the detection of forged documents, in collaboration with the German police, in Germany. In France, the Institute organized a training course on technical and professional intervention skills, in collaboration with the National Institute of Police of France. In Jordan, the Institute organized two training courses: on skills development strategy for leaders, and the other on border guards. In the Sudan, the Institute organized a training course on security awareness for the future, in collaboration with the Higher Military Academy. A training workshop course on trafficking in persons and migration was organized jointly with the International Organization for Migration;

(b) The Institute organized forums and symposiums on the following themes: "Modern techniques in evacuation, shelter and rescue", "Arab strategy to fight terrorism in the light of social changes", "Arab and international laws in combating terrorism", "Arab threats to food security", "Employment of modern technologies in drug prevention", "Arab strategy for nuclear security", "Fraud and forgery of credit cards", "Pollution in industrial cities" and "Improve outcomes of graduate studies and strengthen their role in achieving sustainable development and overall security";

(c) The Institute also organized an international conferences on the rights of the Arab child from 9 to 12 December and an international conference on crime trends in the light of regional and international changes from 18 to 20 March 2013, in Riyadh;

(d) The Institute updated and printed five volumes reflecting its academic efforts on promoting human rights, drugs and narcotics prevention, promoting civil defence and civil protection, combating corruption and fighting human trafficking. In addition, the Institute continued to publish the monthly magazine *Security and Life* in Arabic;

(e) In 2013, the University also signed cooperation agreements with the following organizations: Gulf Cooperation Council Criminal Information Center to Combat Drugs in Qatar, the International Islamic University in Pakistan, the National Anti-corruption Commission in Saudi Arabia and the Higher Military Academy in the Sudan.

I. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice

21. The National Institute of Justice is the research, evaluation and development branch of the United States Department of Justice. Its mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and local levels in the United States. The Institute remains an active participant in international initiatives and supports UNODC in a number of ways. The Institute's numerous research investments often overlap with those found in the UNODC mission. For example, in 2013 an Institute researcher from the San Diego State University met with UNODC officials in Vienna to discuss the findings of his study identifying potential victims of human trafficking among migrant labourers. The results of all research by the Institute are available at its website (www.ncjrs.gov), which allows users to search by topic (e.g., "violence against women").

22. In 2013, the Institute carried out a number of activities related to UNODC and the United Nations in general. A short summary of selected activities includes:

(a) At the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Institute contributed to a side event on the preparations under way for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2015. The Institute's presentation outlined the objectives for the workshop on "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation";

(b) The Institute participated in an expert group meeting hosted by UNODC in December 2013 that focused on measuring the hidden populations associated with trafficking in persons;

(c) With its sister agency, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Institute supported an effort to collect data on crime statistics at the request of UNODC, in connection with the United Nations *Global Study on Homicide*;

(d) The Institute continued its involvement in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress workshop 3 with the review of relevant Crime Commission resolutions and literature published on the topic. An updated statement of goals and objectives was drafted at the close of 2013, and the Institute is seeking to secure funding for participation of experts at the Congress workshop.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

23. In 2013, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, an independent academic institution based at Lund University (Sweden), carried out the following activities:

(a) Capacity development:

(i) In China, representatives of five National Prosecutor colleges (in the provinces of Henan, Shandong, Heilongjiang and Guizhou and the city of

Chongqing) improved their knowledge and skills regarding human rights and methodologies for teaching human rights. They also developed human rights courses and had the courses reviewed by peers and experts. In addition, Haidian District People's Procuratorate, in Beijing, continued to implement juvenile justice reform through increased coordination among local stakeholders. Two human rights training courses were held for police academy teachers in Guangxi and Hunan;

(ii) In the context of the Institute's cooperation with the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia, the Institute assessed the compliance of five Indonesian prisons with the provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. That cooperation promoted further integration of international human rights law and prison management principles into the standard role and functions of the prisons. In addition, activities were conducted to assist the Directorate General of Human Rights to implement the newly adopted law on juvenile justice;

(iii) The Institute's cooperation with the Kenya Prisons Service contributed to strengthening the capacity of Human Rights Officers at each level of the correctional system to conduct human rights assessments, deliver training and advise on compliance with international standards. The Institute further contributed to the establishment of national priorities for action to achieve systemic compliance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and, through cooperation with the Kenyan judiciary and other justice sector stakeholders, the development of a road map for national policy on bail and remand;

(iv) In Turkey, structures and resources for human rights teaching were enhanced at the Justice Academy of Turkey, and the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors and the Ministry of Justice;

(v) In the Middle East and North Africa, strategies were developed by, and knowledge and skills were enhanced with, judicial training institutes in the region (Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, the State of Palestine and Tunisia) to mainstream human rights in teaching and enhance intraregional cooperation;

(vi) Through cooperation with the East African Court of Justice, the Institute strengthened the knowledge and skills of judges of the Court and, jointly with the Court, contributed to improved information on and awareness of the Court's cases and proceedings with Court stakeholders in East Africa, inter alia through the publication of a court users guide;

(vii) In cooperation with the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum and the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum, strategies on how policing and police oversight concerns in Southern Africa could be more effectively addressed were formulated at a workshop with parliamentarians and other key stakeholders in the region, held from 4 to 6 December 2013 in South Africa;

(b) Training tools. At the request of UNODC, the Institute has contributed to the development of training modules for correctional officers and

judges/prosecutors on the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

24. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, the sole international organization dedicated exclusively to crime prevention and community safety, conducted the following activities in 2013:

(a) Knowledge-sharing:

(i) The Centre organized a series of miniconferences between May and November on a wide range of topics, including mediation, crime prevention, crime prevention in Sweden, challenges in crime data, domestic violence and judicial measures. The Centre and partner organizations made presentations at those conferences;

(ii) From 22 to 23 August, the Centre organized its fourth international conference on crime observatories, in Cartagena, Colombia, in collaboration with the National Police of Colombia, the government of the department of Bolívar, the Presidential Agency of International Cooperation of Colombia, and the National Observatory of the Crime and Criminal Justice Responses (ONDRP) and the National Transport Crime Observatory (ONDT) of France;

(iii) The Centre participated in the Quebec Society of Criminology's annual conference in October and in an international seminar in Santiago on crime prevention and promising practices;

(b) The Centre produced the following publications and reports:

(i) *Training Manual on Policing Urban Space*, commissioned by UNODC;

(ii) Report on territorial strategies for crime prevention for the Interministerial Committee for Crime Prevention (CIPD) of France;

(iii) Report on territorial strategies for crime prevention on behalf of CIPD;

(iv) *Compendium of Innovative Practices in the Prevention of Violence and Crime among Youth*, for the Ministry of Public Security of the government of Quebec, Canada;

(v) The Centre is currently developing its fourth international report on crime prevention and community safety;

(vi) The Centre is also developing reports on the following topics: a comparative human trafficking report for the Ministry of Public Safety of Canada; and violence in public institutions, safety in public transport, and an international report on domestic violence (for the Government of Norway);

(c) Strategic partnerships and technical assistance:

(i) The Centre continues to lead the project "Preventing violence against women and youth in Peru", a three-year programme financed by the Canadian International Development Agency;

(ii) The Centre continues to act as a consultant for the three-year project on institutional capacity-building for crime prevention in Central America, which is implemented through the Central American Integration System Observatory and Index on Democratic Security (OBSICA) and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation;

(iii) The Centre has continued to oversee the Cabot Square project, which entails the development and implementation of a strategy to improve safety and to respond to the needs of the aboriginal population in the west downtown area of Montreal, Canada;

(iv) The Centre is providing assistance to the Makivik Corporation in revising the Ungaluk crime prevention funding programme in Nunavik, northern Quebec, Canada;

(v) The Centre is providing assistance to the Government of Tunisia in carrying out crime mapping in local municipalities within the larger framework of reforming the security sector;

(vi) The Centre has three new members: Mexican Institute of Integral Prevention (IMEPI), Bruxelles Avance Brussel Vooruit (ASBL BRAVVO) and the Centre for Law Enforcement and Public Health.

L. Institute for Security Studies

25. The Institute for Security Studies, an independent non-profit applied policy research institute with offices in Addis Ababa, Dakar, Nairobi and Pretoria, carried out the following activities in 2013:

(a) Crime and human security:

(i) Publication of the *South African Crime Quarterly* and the *African Security Review*;

(ii) Organization of regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision-makers;

(iii) Monitoring and analysing crime and justice trends in several African countries;

(iv) Crime research and analysis focused on improving the ability of State and non-State actors to understand the crime and violence challenges confronting them and respond in ways that minimize harm and insecurity, while promoting human rights and civil engagement. The publications of the Institute can be accessed on its website (www.issafrica.org/topics/crime-and-criminal-justice);

(v) The continued use of the Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub, the core project on crime and human security, which provides

user-friendly, timely, accurate and reliable information and analysis about crime, the performance of the criminal justice system and social crime prevention. The Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub currently covers South Africa (www.issafrica.org/crimehub);

(vi) Training on crime and policing for senior officials in a number of African countries;

(vii) Projects on the functioning and performance of the criminal justice system;

(viii) Provision of information and analysis on the policies, strategies and performance of the criminal justice system;

(ix) Promotion of community safety;

(x) The Institute hosted the fourth international conference on national and international perspectives on crime reduction and criminal justice;

(b) Countering transnational threats, international crime and terrorism:

(i) Collaboration with regional organizations and governments in Africa to provide training on transnational and international crime, and terrorism, to government officials and members of the judiciary;

(ii) Assistance to requesting States in legislative drafting with a view to implementing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

(iii) Training of senior prosecutors and police officials from Southern, East and West Africa on dealing with terrorism. The specialized training included specific aspects such as crime scene investigation, crime scene management and bomb disposal for the police;

(iv) Coordination of the African Network on International Criminal Justice (ANICJ), for which the International Crime in Africa Programme serves as the Secretariat (www.issafrica.org/anicj). Organizations interested in having a link to their websites included on the ANICJ page can send an e-mail to anicj@issafrica.org;

(v) Hosting continental, regional and national workshops on international criminal justice, counter-terrorism and responding to transnational threats for civil society, judges, prosecutors and investigators;

(vi) Offering expert advice to the United Nations Secretary-General on the rule of law and serving on the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Terrorism;

(vii) Close collaboration with, among other entities, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation;

(c) Institute publications and website: in 2013, the Institute produced several papers and articles on a variety of subjects related to domestic policing, responding to transnational threats, counter-terrorism and international criminal justice. All publications are available on the Institute's website (www.issafrica.org), which receives over 2 million hits per month.

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

26. The Korean Institute of Criminology implements evidence-based criminal justice policy through scientific and systematic research for efficient crime prevention. The main activities of the Institute in 2013 were as follows:

(a) The Virtual Forum against Cybercrime (VFAC) is a programme that contributes to the prevention of cybercrime through the provision of training and knowledge management services and focuses heavily on international cooperation. During the reporting period, the training programme in Thailand was completed. The VFAC website was upgraded to increase the efficacy of the programme. Version 2.0 of the training website builds on the content and experience gathered by the Institute in knowledge management and online training to provide a platform suited to current and future requirements. VFAC 2.0 makes the resources provided by the Institute in combating cybercrime more open and more accessible. The newsletter was further developed and renamed *The VFAC Review* to reflect the increasing importance of the publication. A bimonthly print version of the publication has been developed. These tools will allow the VFAC programme to continue to assist in the development of cybercrime research and countermeasures;

(b) On 20 June, the Institute hosted the first regional conference of the World Crime Forum in Seoul, in association with the International Society for Criminology, whose main theme was "Information society and cybercrime: challenges for criminology and criminal justice". The Forum, attended by scholars and practitioners in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in the Asian region, including 12 cybercrime experts as presenters, provided an opportunity for participants to discuss the information society and cybercrime in an atmosphere of limited formality and structure in order to stimulate interaction among participants;

(c) The Institute held several academic seminars and conferences, including the First Northeast Asian Forum for Criminal Justice held from 5 to 9 August in Yinbin, China. The Forum was organized into six sessions, in which a total of 25 presentations were given on various topics including transnational organized crime and its countermeasures, recent trends in international criminal justice policies, and measures to reinforce mutual legal assistance among North-East Asian countries. The Institute organized five sessions jointly with the Korean Society of Criminology in America during the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, held in November. The Institute also developed its research and academic activities through participation in several international events and the signing of memorandums of understanding with academic institutions and governmental and non-governmental organizations worldwide;

(d) Major research projects implemented by the Institute include:

(i) Social network services and crime: analysis and responses;

(ii) Survey and analysis of immigration control law for enhancing human rights;

(iii) Victimization and protection of Korean nationals in Viet Nam and Malaysia;

(iv) A study on juvenile felony in the Republic of Korea.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

27. The Basel Institute on Governance seeks to counter corruption and financial crimes and improve the quality of governance worldwide. The Institute's activities in 2013 included the following:

(a) The Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery implemented three national training programmes in financial investigation and asset recovery for Egypt (a "train-the-trainer" programme), Romania and Botswana and one regional programme encompassing countries from the Middle East and North Africa: Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, South Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. In total, the Centre trained some 260 trainees in 2013. The programmes seek to strengthen the countries' operational capacities in recovering stolen assets, with an emphasis on financial investigations, asset tracing techniques and mutual legal assistance. Each training programme is custom-designed to the specific needs of each country. For the first time, the Centre's training programme was delivered with assistance from local trainers from Egypt who had been trained by the Centre throughout the year, thus providing an excellent case of South-South cooperation.

(b) The Centre's engagement in asset recovery casework substantially increased in 2013. By the end of 2013, the Centre was assisting several countries of the Middle East, South East Asia, Central Asia, East Africa, Southern Africa and South America in a total of 8 cases by facilitating mutual legal assistance and helping law enforcement authorities in devising investigative and prosecutorial strategies. The Centre receives core funding from Liechtenstein, Switzerland and the United Kingdom;

(c) In the area of public governance, a major project was carried out in Indonesia with a grant from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to provide capacity-building assistance to Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission. The focus was on strengthening capacity to monitor prevention activities and developing and implementing a multimedia approach to reach out to communities with corruption advocacy and education measures. In addition, the Institute partnered with the United Nations Development Programme on a research project on the potential of community-based participatory approaches for strengthening anti-corruption efforts, an initiative which focused on case studies in Ghana, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Serbia. In the context of these applied research activities, the Institute developed and now offers a new curriculum for a 2-3 day workshop on quantitative and qualitative research methods on corruption and their application, designed to provide professionals with conceptual and methodological tools to undertake corruption research applicable to different topics, contexts and aims;

(d) In the area of corporate governance and collective action, in July, the Institute's International Centre for Collective Action, through a competitive tender process, was awarded the mandate to develop and maintain the Business 20 (B20) Collective Action Hub on Anti-Corruption, in partnership with the Global Compact of the United Nations. Building on its extensive experience in facilitating and researching collective action initiatives and in advising corporations in anti-bribery and business ethics compliance systems, core activities of the International Centre for Collective Action and the B20 Collective Action Hub include the development

of an interactive web-based information platform, the facilitation of concrete collective action initiatives worldwide and the generation of in-depth knowledge products, practical tools and a comprehensive database on collective action. The Institute enjoys the support of the International Anti-Corruption Academy, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, TRACE International, Transparency International, the World Economic Forum and the University of San Andres of Argentina in implementing this programme;

(e) At the fifth session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Panama City in November 2013, the Institute launched its new publication, *Emerging Trends in Asset Recovery*.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

28. In 2013, the College for Criminal Law Science, which is committed to promoting the rule of law, contributing to peace and development and facilitating exchange and cooperation on crime prevention and criminal justice between China, United Nations agencies and other countries, conducted the following activities:

(a) Training. In order to facilitate exchanges and communication between academics and legal practitioners, training activities were carried out in Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court, Henan Provincial Higher People's Court, Tianjing Higher People's Court on minor criminal justice, sentencing, evidence and the application of law and the policy of balancing severity and leniency in capital cases, by giving lessons, lectures and holding workshops. Hundreds of judges, prosecutors and lawyers participated in the training activities. The College sent a delegation composed of academics and representatives from the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China to study sentencing, use of long imprisonment and defence skills in European Union countries;

(b) Seminars and conferences. The College held several seminars and conferences on criminal law, criminal justice and international cooperation in criminal matters, such as the International Conference for Contemporary Punishment Reform, held in Beijing from 16 to 18 August, the Fifth National Criminal Justice Forum: Challenges in Corruption Crimes and International Cooperation, held in Suzhou, Jiangsu province, on 20 and 21 August, and the Seminar on the Protection of Minors in Criminal Justice, held in Kunming, Yunnan province on 26 and 27 October. Judges, prosecutors, lawyers and academics were invited to these seminars and conferences, including representatives of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. Representatives of the College also participated in various activities related to criminal justice;

(c) Projects. The College undertook a number of projects on criminal justice, human rights protection, specific crimes such as medical crimes, crime statistics and community corrections, including on judicial constraints on the use of the death penalty (2012-2015), supported by the European Union Human Rights and Democracy Project. This constitutes the basis for the project focused on studies on community corrections law. Following more than 10 years of pilot implementation, China is drafting a law on community corrections, an approach that has proven

helpful in protecting human rights in criminal justice and in reintegrating offenders in the community. The project is of great significance;

(d) Publications. In addition to papers and monographs by its members, in 2013, the College continued to publish the following journals and periodicals:

(i) *Criminal Law Journal*, an academic publication designed to collect the latest high-quality research on criminal law, criminology, international cooperation in criminal matters;

(ii) *Criminal Law Review*, the official journal of the China Association of Criminal Law, edited by the College;

(iii) *Studies on Criminal Judgements*, a periodical that reflects advances and challenges in current criminal cases and offers suggestions;

(iv) *Report on Developments in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*, designed to present developments in the field of criminal law and criminal justice.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

29. The mission of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council is to assist the United Nations in the formulation and implementation of criminal justice-related programmes, to conduct or collaborate in scientific research as a basis for policy development and action, and to provide access to the services and expertise of the constituent organizations. In 2013, the Council implemented the following activities:

(a) The organization of a workshop on "Emerging forms of crime that have an impact on the environment: lessons learned", held in Vienna during the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which was coordinated in cooperation with all institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, thus providing additional knowledge and awareness;

(b) The Council continued to devote efforts to the topic of trafficking in cultural property, namely:

(i) Together with the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, the Council organized a conference on "Prevention and the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property: the national and international dimension". The aim was to provide a forum in which academics and practitioners could meet, exchange ideas and forge partnerships. The results and recommendations of the conference will be taken into consideration in preparing the workshop for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015;

(ii) The annual Advisory Council conference on "Protecting cultural heritage as a common good of humanity: a challenge for criminal justice", co-organized with UNODC, was held in December 2013. The indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms of trafficking in cultural property and related offences was explored in a comprehensive and

effective manner, including the need for States to consider reviewing their legal frameworks, in order to provide the most extensive international cooperation to fully address trafficking in cultural property. Participants also explored the possibility of national jurisdictions making trafficking in cultural property, including stealing and looting at archaeological and other cultural sites, a serious crime, as well as fully utilizing the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime for the purpose of extensive international cooperation;

(iii) The Council addressed other issues, such as the need for credible and comparable data on different aspects of crimes against cultural property, including the links with transnational organized crime and the laundering of illicit proceeds, as well as the benefits of collecting and comparing best practices in both the public and in the private sector.